

THE DAILY NEWS
The Official Organ of the City.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 18, 1875
JOHN D. CAMERON, Editor
THE RALEIGH NEWS,
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TERMS:
ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (ten lines, Nonpareil), first insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00. Contracts for advertisements of any space or time can be made at the News counting-room.

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THE DAILY NEWS is the largest daily newspaper in the State—the only paper in Raleigh that receives the Telegraphic Reports, and the leading advertising medium in North Carolina.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest paper published in North Carolina. It contains 40 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and is edited with special reference to the farmer and industrial classes of the country.

CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily circulation in the State, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Raleigh.

The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly News is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.
A Convention of the Democratic-Conservative voters of the Fourth Congressional District will be held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday the 13th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector, and selecting two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional part over fifty given for Merrimon in 1872.

By order of the District Executive Committee.
H. A. LONDON, Jr.,
Chairman.

March 31st, 1876.

Papers in the District will please copy.

We don't wonder that the Republicans threaten to keep alive the Southern question. It is a diversion from the real points the country is arriving at. But the people are too earnest to hunt down the roguery of the administration and its pets to be turned away, and the bloody shirt shall wave in vain.

PENNDON has gone down as a Presidential aspirant, and Blaine will follow him. Both of them earned large amounts too easily to escape the censure of honest people. The latter are becoming very shy in their selection of leaders. This is the day of trial, and happy is he who comes out with clean hands.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The delegates to the Cincinnati Convention from South Carolina are not pledged, but go free to choose. We suspect the delegates from this State will follow that example. Sometime since they might have pledged themselves to Blaine. Since his exposure they will avoid committal for fear their choice may be found to be tarred with the same stick.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

The somewhat intelligent correspondent of the New York Times in his letter from Raleigh betrays very clearly into whose hands he had fallen and from whom he derived his information. His review of the political affairs was made through Republican spectacles tinted *couleur de rose*.

We will publish extracts from the letter in our next, only remarking on the writer's calculation upon Republican success. He says the party was never in a better condition than it is to-day. It is troubled by no local quarrels or internal dissensions and the leaders are confident of victory. This does not agree precisely with the mutterings heard against the control of the party by office-holders, nor with the discontent of leading negroes, both of which bode dissension. Nevertheless we must not overlook the fact that the party submits to great "sacrifices" for success, and the Democrats will do well to remember that. For the Republicans in fear of defeat are very submissive to discipline.

The President has signed the silver bill, and we may expect soon to hear the metallic tinkle of small change instead of the muffled rattle of paper. But we apprehend great scarcity of small change from the propensity of people to hoard up coins. Even the nickels and copper coins are stowed away as too precious to use. We hear of a negro compelled to make a purchase or pay a debt, doing so with twelve hundred nickels he had saved; and a day or two since a house was robbed in this county, and among the spoil were two hundred coppers.

The Asheville *Expositor* takes substantially our view of the case of Col. Pool, and sustains our position as to the duties of the Democratic party. We believe the whole press will agree on this point, that the party must be pure or it must be purified. We think Col. Pool will see the good sense of the following suggestion of the *Expositor*. A good man cannot be too promptly defended.

We have not intended in this article to charge Mr. Pool with guilt, but if he is not guilty we think it high time he should make his innocence appear. Why wait for the approval of his account? Let him publish his statement, and when his account is approved by the proper authority, if it prove all right, it will only strengthen his defense."

The Statesville *American* takes great credit to its sagacity for its predictions of the ill effects of the Usury law. We have long been aware that it was the purpose of the Radical party to make the Democratic party responsible for this law. Yet it is a fact as well known to the *American* as to ourselves that the support and opposition in the Legislature was equally divided between the two parties in proportion to their relative strength, and that the press of both parties were equally divided. We shall not undertake to defend a law now of which we did not approve at the time. Yet we protest against the injustice of fixing upon the Democratic party the responsibility, as a political act, of what was a concession to a popular clamor from all parties and from all parts of the State.

The Lexington *Central* calls our reminder to our Congressmen of their real position before the people of the North as "coming down from their stilt." The charge is more humiliating to the Northern people or to the Republican party than to ourselves, for it was based upon the idea of a continued animosity in the conquerors, which real magnanimity would long ago have buried. That animosity counsels to speak with bated breath and cautions thought when both freedom of thought and of speech should pass unquestioned. "Such speeches as Hill's and Bayard's have been used to fire the Northern heart," more shame to that heart that it can be inflamed.

But all this does not betoken want of harmony between the Democrats of the North and the South, as the *Central* asserts. The Democrats of the North are our friends. That we understand. It was in regard to the Republicans of the North, who are enemies, that the caution was given.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The Washington *Chronicle* has a two column article under the above caption in which it protests that it should not be dismissed from the campaign to give place to those of currency and reform. We have no idea, either, that the Southern question should be dismissed from the campaign. The South has gained immensely from its agitation, when it was agitated in reference to justice. That agitation has brought to light what before had been accepted as true, and what the unquestioning belief of nearly the whole North, the fondness of the aspersions upon Southern character and Southern loyalty. But for that agitation Ananias Hayes would still stand as the apostle of truth, and Alabama be still trod under the heel of military law and the helpless prey of the carpet-bagger. But for that agitation, Mississippi would still be prey to those rival Radical factions which were reading her very vital. But for that agitation, Louisiana still in the hands of her oppressors, would still be uncheered by the hopes of liberation which now brighten her future. But for that agitation, the whole South would still be at the mercy of the ruthless carpet-baggers, and her destinies governed from Washington, whom the present investigations have proved un-

principled traders in blood and money.

No, let the Southern question be still agitated until truth reaches the convictions of all.

But the *Chronicle* would agitate from other motives and for other purposes. It would agitate that Morton's cherished ideas be carried out, and set back all the work that has been done by intelligence to liberate the South from its thralldom to the carpet-bagger and its submission to the negro. The *Chronicle* is bold enough to avow its purpose. It says, "It (the Southern question) is kept alive by the presence in both Houses of Congress of such men as Senator Gordon of Georgia, Lamar, Singleton and Hooker of Mississippi, and others we might name."

To allow these men to enjoy their positions is to tamper with crime,

and sanctify the villainies which secured their election." In other words, the Southern question is to be agitated, if possible, to the extent of bringing back the predominance of the Republican party in a section which is throwing it off.

The desperation of the party passing away in ignominy is expected to display itself in the same lawlessness to restrain its possessions as it exercised while using them. But the *Chronicle* may rest assured that even the people of the North will not submit to the upsetting of the work done by the white Democrats of the South which have worked to the advance of national harmony and the restoration of prosperity, that the same section may fall back into the hands of men branded as thieves, arraigned as conspirators, impeached as bribe takers, leaving in their tracks debt, taxation, desolation and misery. Dare the Republican party ask again the control of the South?

The United States Supreme Court on Home Rule.

"No political dreamer was ever wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which separate the States and of compounding the American people into one common mass." Chief Justice Marshall would scarcely have made had he lived to the present day, and been cognizant of the Congressional legislation of the past ten years. He believed with the farmers of the Federal Constitution and other statesmen of his day, that the recognition and protection of the reserved rights of the States was absolutely essential to the preservation and perpetuation of the Republican institutions and the Union.

Of late years however through the teachings of extraneous North and South, many unthinking Republicans have come to take a diametrically opposite view. They understand "State rights" to be synonymous with "the right of secession" and inimical to the union of the States. Federal legislation for the last ten years has tended steadily toward the alteration of State rights and the centralization of power in the General Government, and the corruption now daily exposed is but the natural and inevitable result. The opinion of the Supreme Court, therefore in the Louisiana and Kentucky cases coming as it does, at a time when public attention is more particularly directed towards the South, is most unfortunate. The importance of attending to Female Diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For if neglected, they frequently lead to Consumption, Chronic Debility, and oftentimes to Insanity. In all classes of Female Diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine ever surpassed it. Mrs. C. W. GARNETT, of New York, author of "Advice to Women," is the author and publisher, and is an extended treatise on Woman and her Diseases. Under this head, the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she consults this "Advice" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward off many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and *see herself as others see her*. Price, \$1.50 (post-paid) to any address.

Berkshire and Chester Pigs for sale. Apply to F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO., Wilmington street.

FINEST IN RALEIGH!
Sweet and Irish Potatoes at \$1.00 per bushel for use, also turnips at F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO., Wilmington street.

FOR SALE.
5.00 pounds N. C. Bacon, also all kinds of Western meats at F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO., Wilmington street.

MOLASSE—NEW CROP!!!
Cubes and Muscovado Molasses for sale by any quantity, at F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO., Wilmington street.

CORN AND MEAL!!
Always on hand as low as the lowest, at F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO., Wilmington street, near City Seales.

CHAIRS—CHAIRS!!
A large lot of Fancy Made Chairs to be sold at low figures at F. C. CHRISTOPHERS & CO., Wilmington street.

ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF

M E A T ! M E A T !
BEEF—MUTTON—PORK!
SAUSAGE—SAUSAGE!

The best market affords, at stall No.

7. Give us a trial and we will please you.

Ja 18-3m BEACHAM BROS.

JEWELERS.

ED. FANACH, Jeweler,
Opposite Tucker Hall.

NEW STORE: NEW GOODS!!!

WE MAKE Wedding and Engagement Rings, Badges, Etc.

WE ALSO MAKE a specialty

in gold and silver.

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THE DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

The Silver Question in Europe.

FROM PARIS, MARCH 23d.

The silver question has just been the subject of a discussion before the state and provincial important delegates from the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Bank of France. At the end of last week M. de Parieu gave notice of his intention to bring forward, the subject of the Monetary Convention of February 21st, and Tuesday was fixed for the debate. At the opening of the debate, at the day that the Minister of Finance presented a bill which he suggested would permit of a complete solution of the entire question. The body consists of a single five-franc coinage of silver, five-franc pieces may be limited or suspended by decree. Such a measure, he said, would enable the Government to maintain an expectant attitude on the question of a single or double monetary standard. M. de Parieu nevertheless brought forward his proposition in a long speech, in which he demanded that the Government should come to some definite resolution, as the experiments adopted by the Monetary Convention during the last three years were no longer sufficient. As a member of the national and international economists which have had the most influence on the coinage, M. de Parieu speaks with authority, and his speech will be read with interest by all who occupy themselves with the subject. He proposed the practice of allowing the Mint to receive silver for coining by subscription for the year, so that the limit would be fixed, as when the date of the first coinage, they are not for the following year they would be engaged before the date. He recommended for imitation the course followed by Belgium and Switzerland. The former country undertaken on its own account the coinage of its contingent, believing that if a profit was to be made by the operation it belonged to the State, an not to private individuals. Switzerland had done even better, and still has held on to the right of coining a share of the metal at which the limit was fixed, after considering it dishonest to put a depreciation of a deprectated money. He pointed out that the little attention paid had been paid to the decision of the International Commission of 1867, when forty-five delegates representing twenty-two countries, voted in favor of a single standard; of the two others, one Dutch Commissioner, had since changed his views; the second, who remained alone, was a representative of the French Ministry of Finance a position which enabled him to exercise a certain influence on the fate of the question.

M. Leon Say said, in his reply, he would not then examine the question of the monetary standard, as it might be discussed when the bill had been presented again from the committee. He concluded that the demonetization of silver rendered absurd any single standard, and very costly. France would, perhaps, forced to support an inconvenience and expense, but the Government was to be held responsible for that moment as long as was possible. Referring to the coinage of silver by the Belgian Government, he said that the same had been done by command of her contingent of 75,000 in 1873, 45,000 being coined. Mr. Leon Say answered that the details should be furnished the Committee on his bill. Mr. Reudon, Governor of the Bank, spoke. He believed that one of the chief causes of the depreciation of silver was the sort of panic which caused people to get rid of their gold or silver elsewhere. This panic was, however, much exaggerated, as was supposed that the silver, which had been represented as issuing in torrents from the mines was flooding the country, but the sum in the reserve of the bank represented only a sum of 495,000,000, instead of 1,325,000,000 of gold. The bank had another means of ascertaining the real facts. If silver had been reduced into France to excess, it would have gone directly out of the payment of their debts. So far from that being the case, the payments received by the bank for bills discounted, in Paris and the branches, the silver compared with gold did not exceed the proportion in which it was paid out by bank, or 30 per cent. This was the first time that the relative value of silver and gold had varied, the country was accustomed to changes. The conclusion must not be drawn that silver should now be standardized. He did not partake of M. de Parieu's fears, and hoped that metals, which for centuries had rendered such services to France and Europe, would be preserved as long as possible.

FROM VIENNA, MARCH 20d.

A new law is being raised in Germany which demands the putting into circulation of the law of the 6th March, it is to say, the demonetization of silver. The exchange of silver money of the states against Reichskassenscheine has been nearly accomplished. The former sum of 143,000,000 marks, of which 100,000 have been withdrawn and stayed, whilst 11,000,000 are still in circulation. One hundred and forty million marks worth of Reichskassenscheine were to have been issued within an unknown time for the withdrawal of states money. 50,000 marks worth of Reichskassenschein were to be left, to make this withdrawal more easily achieve. This will, of course, be some time before it is taken back. Up to the present moment 164,000,000 marks have been issued, whilst 11,000,000 remain to be given out. The Reichskassenschein consists of 50 marks for one-third, at 20 marks for the second and 50 marks for the third.

On the 11th of March all the new money was issued.

THE DAILY NEWS.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
OF THE DAILY NEWS IS THE ONLY
PAPER THAT RAISES THAT TAKES
THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS AND
IS THE ONLY ONE THAT FURNISHES
THE LATEST NEWS AND MARKET
REPORTS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate adjourned legislative business until 12:30, when it organized into a High Court of impeachment for the trial of Belknap.

A delegation headed by Senator Boggs, called on the President with a petition for Maguire's pardon. The President referred the papers to his Attorney-General with instructions to telegraph to St. Louis to stay the proceedings until the application for pardon went through a regular course. The plea is that Maguire's offence was technical, and he derived no money from frauds.

The Elections committee heard further argument in Butts vs. May.

LAWS.—The Senate is well filled. Belknap with counsel has appeared, and the managers of the House are present to make a formal impeachment.

Almost a Row.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The steamship Crocus arrived here to-day from Hong Kong via Yokohama with a cargo of eight hundred and eighty-two Chinese passengers whose intention it was that the steamship should sail direct to this port, but when two days ago from Hong Kong the crew mutinied, complaining of the food and water. The mutiny was quelled without loss of life, but in consequence of the trouble the ship was put into Yokohama where an extra crew of forty men were obtained. It had been given out here that on the arrival of the Crocus the anti-Coolie societies would call the passengers, and a strong police force was stationed at the landing. The Chinamen were, however, undisturbed on their way to a Chinese town.

Mysterious Disappearance—Body Found.

NORFOLK, Va., April 16.—The body of L. H. Chandler, who disappeared from his residence in this city on the morning of the 6th inst., was found floating in the harbor near Fort Norfolk this morning, dressed in a full suit of black. His pockets were filled with stones and his remains were very much decomposed.

Another Accident.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The large Keystone of the Philadelphia Transportation Company's Line, yesterday came in collision with an outboard of the barge her and was sunk. A large quantity of Centennial goods belonging to business men of this city were ruined by the accident. Loss estimated at \$10,000.

Another Big Failure.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—Dexter & Bro., the Pawtucket Cotton Spinners, who it was announced yesterday had made an assignment and failed for \$400,000 assets, is put at \$300,000. They were the largest manufacturers of cotton and knitting yarns in the country.

The Emperor Smashed.

NEW YORK, April 16.—This morning the carriage containing the Emperor of Brazil and party, while being rapidly driven down 6th ave nue was run into by a heavy ice wagon and badly wrecked. The Emperor and party escaped without injury.

Declines to Resign.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Mayor Colvin believes that the demand for his resignation is purely political and declines to resign.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Crevasse and Destructive Inundation in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Advice from Bolivar Co., state that a levee broke through in front of Col. Wade's plantation, a mile below Buck Ridge crevasses. Mrs. Wade and daughter narrowly escaped. The following plantations are already inundated: W. G. Myers, Myers & Pollock's, L. W. Wade, J. M. Verger, Mrs. E. W. Eason's, Green Day's, Bell & Miller's and Maj. Edmund's. The water is pouring into Williams Bayou and Sers Creek and will overflow many valuable places, including Col. Moore's and the Hedge place. The water is now running over Egypt Ridge which never occurred before.

On the Cumberland, United States Consul to Havre, who is here, will leave to-morrow for Washington to appear before Mr. Banning's Committee to answer charges against him in connection with alleged irregularities while Supervisor of Internal Revenue Tax, all of which he emphatically denies.

News From Mexico—Diaz Still Defiant—The Government Troops Coming Up.

GALVESTON, April 16.—News special from Brownsville says a government force has occupied Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas and defeated those rebels whether he be pronounced for Diaz. He is at San Fernando together with the State Legislature. Gen. Escobedo reached Monterrey yesterday with six hundred government cavalry. The revolutionists are exacting forced loans from the merchants of New Laredo, Mexico. The consular officer obtained to be endeavoring to obtain military assistance to resist it. Diaz seized several hundred stand of arms in Matamoras yesterday.

Miscellaneous Items.

The navigation of the St. Lawrence river was resumed yesterday.

The first vessel of the season passed westward for the St. Lawrence yesterday.

The Merrimack is very high. 4,500 milliliters are out of employment in consequence. No damage is apprehended.

A New York Lawyer Arrested for Complicity with the Safe Burglary.

NEW YORK, April 17.—P. Somerville, a lawyer of this city, was arrested on an indictment from Washington for complicity in the safe burglary. He was bailed in the sum of five thousand dollars.

A Disastrous Collision.

HANNIBAL, Mo., April 17.—The boat Dictator collided with a bridge. Harry Young, the clerk and eight of the crew drowned.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—House resumed habeas corpus immediately. The proceedings were interrupted by the whole House proceeding to the Senate to make formal impeachment.

McCrary argued if the Court exceeded its authority, the House had the remedy in its own hands and could present articles of impeachment against the Judge, but if the House trampled on the rights of the Court and the chief justice was no power to do so, to call the House to account. The argument was throughly of a legal character and generally dull. Tucker of Virginia proposed an amendment to the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee directing the sergeant at arms to appear by counsel before the Court and to make such a report as to furnish the committee or to take such action as it may be advised to do. The court adjourned to one o'clock Wednesdays.

The Senate discussed the parchment bill to adjournment.

The Senate after the court, fully organized by swearing in Senators who were absent before.

time when the said house of Representative ordered and directed that he, said Belknap, should be impeached at the earliest practicable day and that when the said articles of impeachment were exhibited and presented against him, the said Belknap, by the said House of Representatives, by the said Belknap was not nor hath he been, nor is he but at the said time was & ever since now an officer of the United States, having been born in the United States, and a citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa, and this he, the said Belknap is ready to verify. Wherefore he prayes judgment whether this court can or will take further cognizance of the said articles of impeachment.

Signed, WM. W. BELKNAP.
The managers were granted until Wednesday to consider what resolution they would make to the point. The court adjourned to one o'clock Wednesdays.

The Senate discussed the parchment bill to adjournment.

The Senate after the court, fully organized by swearing in Senators who were absent before.

Labor Convention.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 16.—The National Labor Convention, composed of delegates from different labor organizations throughout the United States met here to-day. It was called to order by George Elliott of Philadelphia, J. L. Wright, tailor, of Philadelphia, being elected president. After reading a telegram from Detroit the chairman made a short speech explaining the telegram, or rather the organization of Social Democracy now in session at Detroit. He said that whatever might be their views on the political questions of the day, it was understood that they were all right on the labor question, and would act with this in view. He then went on to say that this convention had no political significance, but was called simply to promote the interests of the working men and to improve their condition.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President signed the Silver Bill, and many letters with money received at the Treasury to be exchanged for silver. It is not generally known that silver will be given only for fractional currency, not for legal tender or National Bank notes.

Oliver Gagné testified in the Emma mine generally reported of Park City, Utah, that it had been decided to be demolished. The judge would not say that.

Tucker—I did not hear the gentleman's remark, but I suppose there was nothing in it personal to myself.

Gardiner—Oh, no.

Tucker—The Judge should be made to hear the motion it will show that corruption has spread from the real estate and other property of the members of the District of Columbia.

Gardiner—There would be just as good a right to say that the statement which the gentleman has made would only have been made in case corruption had reached clear to the House.

Blaine, of Maine, who was occupying several others known as the rail road tax cases. The decree below is reversed with instructions to dissolve the injunction and dismiss the bill. The decision is against the rail roads.

Phillips vs. Payne; this was suit brought to determine the validity of the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. The decree below is affirmed and the retrocession is affirmed.

Blaine—By order of the House?

Tucker—No, sir; not by order of the House—that shows again that the gentleman is no lawyer—but by a mandamus from a higher court which will compel him to exercise the jurisdiction which he is reluctant to do, a just man knows a man's right and a just man will except it.

Blaine—As far as I know?

Tucker—No, sir; not by order of the House—That shows again that the gentleman is no lawyer—but by a mandamus from a higher court which will compel him to exercise the jurisdiction which he is reluctant to do, a just man knows a man's right and a just man will except it.

J. P. PRINTING CO.

Business men will find it to their interest to patronize the News Job printing house. It supplies the latest and most up-to-date news to every office, newspaper, and magazine, and to every favorite with all who try it.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

(OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION),
SEASIDE & ROANOKE RAILROAD CO.,
PORTSMOUTH, VA., Sept. 18, 1853.

On and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, all trains will leave Portsmouth, for Seaside, at 12 m. A. M. and return to Portsmouth, except Sat. morn. and after 12 m. A. M.

ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH

Arrive at Portsmouth, 12 m. A. M. and return to Seaside, 12 m. A. M. and vice versa.

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